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White rot.

IN A SUMPTUOUS VOLUME of 300 pages, embellished by 24 elegant double colored plates, the Hungarian Department of Agriculture has published a detailed account of Dr. Gy. de Istvánffi's studies on the white rot of the grape (*Coniothyrium Diplodiella*).[3] The first part of the work is devoted to a minute description of the development of the disease, and the reactions induced in the host plant by the fungus. Of the latter the author distinguished four stages or degrees of injury occurring on the stems of American vines. The most interesting of these is the phenomenon termed "complete girdling" which is described at great length. The results produced are similar to the effects of artificial girdling. Further, the results of studies of the fungus in cultures and of artificial infections are described.

The most interesting part of the work is that which deals with the effects of various toxic substances on the fungus. A few examples are briefly given here. Vigorous mycelium from pure cultures was not injured by being immersed for 24 hours in a 2 per cent. copper sulfate solution, or in Bordeaux mixture made of 2 per cent. copper sulfate and 2 per cent. lime. When again transferred to nutrient solution the mycelium developed fruit in 18 to 20 days. On the other hand 2 per cent. cuprammonia or a mixture containing 0.192 per cent. $Ca(HSO_3)_2$ and 0.018 per cent. SO_2 proved fatal.

Again, parts of stems covered with pycnidia were plunged in various mixtures with a view of killing the spores in the pycnidia. When immersed in this way for 24 hours in a mixture of 0.288 per cent. $Ca(HSO_3)_2$ and 0.04 per cent. SO_2 the spores were killed. The same results were obtained with 10 per cent. sulfuric acid and with 10 per cent. sulfate of iron. When the stems were merely sprinkled with the same liquids the spores remained uninjured.

Further, spores developed in must containing 1 per cent. copper sulfate solution, only slightly in 2 per cent. solution, and not at all in a 3 per cent. A 0.3 per cent. solution of the calcium sulfite-sulfurous acid mixture proved fatal. These experiments were performed with a view of finding a method of combating the disease. The effect of such easily soluble and highly poisonous substances as the sulfurous acid mixture on living vines remains still to be determined.

It is remarkable that a work treating a serious fungous disease from an economic standpoint contains no record of field experiments for the control of the malady. The author's suggestions for combating the fungus are based mainly upon theoretical considerations and are for the most part impracticable, when not wholly at variance with long established principles of controlling fungous diseases.

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[3] ISTVÁNFFÍ, GY. DE, Études sur le rot livide de la vigne (*Coniothyrium Diplodiella*). Ann. Inst. Ampélologique Royal Hongrois vol. 2. pp. vii + 288, *figs. 12*, *pls. 24*, double, colored. Budapest: Publications du Ministre Royal de l'Agriculture de Hongrie. 1902.

While the work is an excellent anatomical study of the fungus and its relation to the host, it contains little to elucidate the life-history of the fungus in nature, which, as the author remarks in the first chapter, is the only basis upon which defense is possible.—H. HASSELBRING.

MINOR NOTICES.

THE ACCOUNT of *Eucalyptus obliqua* L'Her., which is figured on four plates, forms part II of Maiden's *Critical revision of the genus Eucalyptus.* —C. R. B.

ENGELMANN has recently published the fifth fascicle of Dalla Torre and Harms's *Genera Siphonogamarum,*[4] including genera numbered 5183 to 6491.—C. R. B.

VOLUME 3 of the botanical series of the Field Columbian Museum is to be wholly devoted to *Plantae Yucatanae* by Dr. C. F. Millspaugh.[5] Dr. Millspaugh has been studying the plants of the insular, coastal, and plains regions of Yucatan for several years and has collected personally in this region. He has now begun the enumeration of the flora of the Antillean portion of Yucatan, which may be described as embracing roughly the portion of the state of Yucatan lying north of latitude 19° 30'. Fascicles will appear from time to time, as opportunity permits, without regard to the natural sequence of the orders, though they will be complete as far as the knowledge of the species permits. As a basis for the most important specific distinctions Dr. Millspaugh has selected the fruits and seeds, believing that these vary less than any others. Each species is illustrated by an inset figure, somewhat after the manner of Britton and Brown's *Illustrated flora.* These figures are admirably drawn by the author or by Miss Agnes Chase; unfortunately many of them have been sadly marred in the printing. If the copy which has reached us is a fair sample, we can only express surprise that the Museum should accept and issue such press work. It is extremely unfortunate that the excellent work of the author should be sent out in so unworthy a dress.—C. R. B.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS.

G. K. LEMMON describes in an out of the way place[6] a new lily, *Lilium Kelleyanum,* found near King's river, California, of which we make note that it may not escape attention.—C. R. B.

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[4] DALLA TORRE, C. G., and HARMS, H., Genera Siphonogamarum ad systema Englerianum conscripta. Fasc. 5. pp. 321–400. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1903. *M.* 4.

[5] MILLSPAUGH, C. F., Plantae Yucatanae: plants of the insular, coastal and plain regions of the Peninsula of Yucatan, Mexico. Field Columbian Museum, Bot. Ser. 3: 1–84. Illustrated. 1903.

[6] Sierra Club Bulletin 4: 9. 1903.